

Museu do Ipiranga

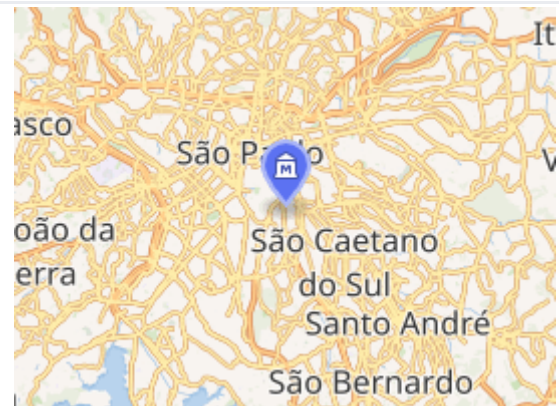
The **Museu Paulista** of the University of São Paulo (commonly known as **Museu do Ipiranga**) is a Brazilian history museum located near where Emperor Pedro I proclaimed the Brazilian independence on the banks of Ipiranga brook in the Southeast region of the city of São Paulo, then the "Caminho do Mar," or road to the seashore. It contains a huge collection of furniture, documents and historically relevant artwork, especially relating to the Brazilian Empire era.^[1]

The most famous work of art in the collection is the 1888 painting *Independência ou Morte* (Independence or Death) by Pedro Américo.

A few months after the Brazilian Declaration of Independence, people started to suggest a monument on the site where the declaration took place, although they were not sure about what sort of memorial construction to build. In 1884, Italian architect Tommaso Gaudenzio Bezzi, who was hired to develop the project, chose to build an eclectic-styled construction similar to the French Palace of Versailles with impressive and perfectly manicured gardens and fountain.

The museum closed in August 2013 for extensive restoration and modernisation; it is due to re-open in 2022.^[2]

Museu do Ipiranga



Established	1890
Location	Ipiranga district, São Paulo, Brazil
Coordinates	23°35′08″S 46°36′35″W
Type	History and art museum
Director	Cecília Helena Lorenzini de Salles Oliveira
Curator	Vânia Carneiro de Carvalho
Public transit access	2 Alto do Ipiranga 10 Ipiranga
Website	http://www.mp.usp.br (http://www.mp.usp.br)

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Design and construction

In 1884, Italian architect Tommaso Gaudenzio Bezzi was chosen to design a monumental building to be built at the place where Brazilian Independence would have been proclaimed. The 123 metres (404 ft) long palace was inspired by a Renaissance palace and is considered an example of Eclectic architecture. The museum was opened to the public on September 7, 1895, six years after the Proclamation of the Republic. In 1909, Belgian landscape designer Arsenio Puttermans projected the gardens around the main building, which were later



Museum of Ipiranga gardens in São Paulo.



(Portuguese: *Independência ou Morte* ("Independence or Death"), Pedro Américo, 1888

redesigned by landscape designer Reinaldo Dierberger in the 1920s.^[3]

A reorganization of the collection was instituted in 1922 by Afonso d'Escagnolle Taunay at the time of the Centenary of Independence of Brazil, with a special emphasis on the history of the state of São Paulo. Paintings and sculptures related to the history of Brazil were installed in the lobby, grand staircase and Great Hall.^[4]

A satellite museum, the Republican Museum "Itu Convention" (*Museu Republicano "Convenção de Itu"*) opened on April 18, 1923 in Itu, a city in the interior of the state of São Paulo. The museum is located in the family home of Almeida Prado where the Republican Party of São Paulo was founded in 1873. The Itu museum remains under the administration of the Paulista Museum and has a collection that focuses on the history of Brazil in the late 19th and early 20th century.^[5]

Collections

The Museu Paulista has a large collection of objects, furniture, maps, and works of art with historical relevance, especially those that have some relationship with the Independence of Brazil and the corresponding historical period. One of the most well-known works in his collection is the painting (Portuguese: *Independência ou Morte* ("Independence or Death")), painted by the artist Pedro Américo in 1888. The museum has significant collection of photographs, including those by Militão Augusto de Azevedo (1837-1905), Guilherme Gaensly (1843-1928), and

Werner Haberkorn (1907-1997). The museum has a facsimile of one of the oldest maps of Brazil, the Map of Céspedes Xeria, produced in 1628. In addition to exhibitions, the activities of the Ipiranga Museum include educational programs, courses, and scientific research. The collection of the museum continues to expand via donations or acquisitions. An important part of the activities of the museum involves physical conservation, study, and documentation of the collection.^[1]

See also

- List of Baroque residences
- Buildings inspired by Versailles
- Eclectic architecture

References

1. Oliveira, Cecilia Helena de Salles (2002). "O Museu Paulista da USP e a memória da Independência" (<https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-32622002000300005>). *Cadernos CEDES*. **22** (58): 65–80. doi:10.1590/S0101-32622002000300005 (<https://doi.org/10.1590%2FS0101-32622002000300005>). ISSN 0101-3262 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0101-3262>).
2. "Fechado ao público, Museu do Ipiranga será reaberto só em 2022" (<http://g1.globo.com/sao-paulo/noticia/2014/09/fechado-ao-publico-museu-do-ipuranga-sera-reaberto-so-em-2022.html>). *São Paulo* (in Portuguese). 7 September 2014.

3. "History of the Museu Paulista (Paulista Museum)" (<http://www.mp.usp.br/history-of-the-museu-paulista>). *Museu Paulista*. Universidade de São Paulo. Retrieved 2015-01-03.
4. Taunay, Afonso d'Escagnolle (1939). *Guia da Secção Histórica do Museu Paulista*. São Paulo: Imprensa Oficial do Estado.
5. "A biografia do sobrado do Museu Republicano em Itu" (<https://www.itu.com.br/artigo/a-biografia-do-sobrado-do-museu-republicano-em-itu-20100202>). City of Itu. Retrieved 2020-02-28.

External links

- Official website (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101010213749/http://www.mp.usp.br/>) (in Portuguese)
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